

TELEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK
THE FRENCH.

1,000 GERMANS CAPTURED

LONDON, June 28. A French communiqué states that the attack on the Aisne was successful. The object of driving the Germans from the fortified positions.

We penetrated the enemy's lines on a front of seven kilometers and carried the trenches at La Verrière and the heights west of Cury, carrying our line to the western outskirts of St. Aisne and to the east-south-east. The advance gained a maximum depth of two kilometers.

So far 1,000 prisoners have been counted.

During the 26th and 27th German aeroplanes and four balloons were brought down.

Fifty-eight tons of bombs were dropped on aeroplanes in the region of the Somme and the Aisne, on communications and bivouacs. The aeroplanes of the German army were destroyed, and the railway station at Guinecourt, and the railway station at Sissonville and Frenoy-Tardieu were destroyed. Two ammunition dumps were blown up and several fires at Frenoy-Tardieu were observed.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL
OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 28. A French communiqué states that the attack on the Aisne was successful. The object of driving the Germans from the fortified positions.

Between the Marne and the Ourre a local operation south of Dammery enabled us to take 22 prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, June 28. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

English troops carried out a successful minor operation on a three-and-a-half miles front to the east of Nieppe Forest. We advanced our line to an average depth of nearly a mile. We captured over 800 prisoners and 22 machine-guns.

All our objectives were gained, including the hamlets of Le Pinette, Verrière and La Becque. We surprised the enemy.

Our casualties were light. The Austrians attacked and captured posts to the west of Meris. They took 43 prisoners and six machine-guns.

RAID AGAINST BRITISH REPULSED.

LONDON, June 28. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

An attempted raid on a British outpost in the neighbourhood of Moyenneville to the south of Arras was repulsed with loss.

We took a few prisoners in a successful daylight raid near Mericourt, without suffering any casualties.

There was active artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Rossignol Wood and to the south-east of Gommecourt, where our patrols inflicted casualties.

GOOD DAY'S AERIAL WORK.

20 HOSTILE MACHINES
DRIVEN DOWN.

LONDON, June 28. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Our aeroplanes did a full day's work on the 27th. There was some increase in hostile activity and more air-fighting.

We destroyed 20 aeroplanes and drove down nine out of control.

Fourteen British machines are missing.

We vigorously bombed behind the lines, dropping 21 tons of bombs on railway junctions and other targets.

BLAZON TYPE NOT
NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glowing headlines to attract the public eye. This simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient and every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what is needed for its purpose.

AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

ELEVEN KILLED AND FOURTEEN
INJURED.MATERIAL DAMAGE FAIRLY
CONSIDERABLE.

PARIS, June 28. An official message states:—

Groups of enemy aeroplanes attacked Paris at 10.40 last evening and dropped bombs.

The "all clear" signal was given at midnight.

The casualties in yesterday evening's air-raid were 11 killed and 14 injured.

Many of the casualties in the air-raid on the 27th were due to large numbers remaining in the streets, thus becoming victims of bombs and shrapnel.

The material damage was fairly considerable.

The enemy's action in relays from different directions.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATION IN
ITALY.

A MORAL EFFECT AGAINST
AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, June 28. General Pershing is sending a "Honor Guard" of American infantry to Guinecourt, and the railway station at Sissonville and Frenoy-Tardieu were destroyed.

Two ammunition dumps were blown up and several fires at Frenoy-Tardieu were observed.

As announced that the regiment of American participation in Italy will be much greater than it has been of.

WALIAN NAVAL AERIAL SUCCESS.

ITALY OF BURAZZO BOMBED.

LONDON, June 28. An Italian communiqué states:—

Aeroplanes bombed the quays and wharves at Burazzo with good results on the 25th and 27th. All our ships returned undamaged.

We drove down an enemy aeroplane, which was returning after taking our torpedo vessels.

DRASTIC COMB-OUT AT
HOME.

GADING OF AMERICANS WITH
ENGLISH DIVISIONS ONLY
TEMPORARY.

LONDON, June 28. The House of Commons, Mr. George, speaking upon the subject of the new Military Service Bill, said that 30 young men were being gadded out for every man over who was conscripted. The need for men was pressing, and a very considerable number of young men were being gadded out. The Americans were being brigaded out of our Divisions on the distinct understanding that when men of the out materialised they would be sent to the Americans, enabling them to form their own divisions, upon which President Wilson prepared to despatch to France a large force to be brigaded.

The need for pursuing a comb-out.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

ANNIVERSARY OF ENTRY INTO
WAR CELEBRATED.

CHURCHILL ON TINO'S
INTRIGUE.

LONDON, June 28. anniversary of Greece's entry into the war, was celebrated at a House banquet.

Churchill said the fact that the Greeks were twice offered to join the Allies, namely, at the beginning of the war and when the British destroyed the outer forts of Constantinople, must be remembered by the Democracies of the world assembled at the Conference. The German-hearted Constantine was the greatest obstacle to a concerted plan by the Allies and Great Britain, thus doing the Greek people of the world the chance of serving the world's cause.

HINDENBURG'S SOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, June 27. In the Reichstag, Herr Haase, strongly complained of the treatment of Alsace-Lorraine by the Diet and read a letter from General Ludendorff in which he stated that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg advocates the union of Alsace-Lorraine with Prussia as the best solution.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

HUGE MILITARY PLANS.

WASHINGTON, June 27. Mr. Brand, the member in charge of the Fortification Bill, which carries 5,435 million dollars for field artillery and heavy guns for the "Western Front," said it gave the country a plan of the huge scale on which American military plans were being made. The only inference was that the American Army would be prepared to cross the Rhine in full force commensurate with all possible obstacles.

KUEHLMANN'S CLUMSY
EFFORT.LORD ROBERT CECIL CRITICISES
THE SPEECH.

LONDON, June 28. Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by Reuter, said Herr von Kuehlmann's intention was to suggest that Germany could come to terms with Great Britain, if Germany is allowed a free hand in the East. He was studiously vague as regards the Colonies, but he did not state that Germany must regain all her Colonies. "The reference, to Freedom of the Seas," Lord Cecil said, "probably indicates that Germany demands the right to transport the necessary raw material, this being the chief pre-occupation of the Germans at present. The real interest in the speech concerns the internal situation of Germany. It is apparent that the wiser Germans are getting very alarmed, especially over the Austrian defeat. The speech, which is pointedly addressed to Great Britain, does not alter the situation. It is a clumsy effort as the Allies will never accept the present Eastern situation unless forced to submit to German terms."

ANOTHER BLOW TO
GERMANY.

ALLIED UNIVERSITIES FOR POST-
GRADUATE COURSES.

NO MORE RESEARCH STUDIES
IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 28. An article by Sir Oliver Lodge in the *Nineteenth Century*, arguing that the students from Great Britain and the Dominions and America will not after the war resume the habit of going to Germany for post-graduate courses, advocates the development of Allied Universities to meet the situation.

He states the establishment of a new degree as a "mark of promise" rather than an achievement, is being considered with the object of strengthening research, which is necessary even at a cost of £1,000,000 monthly, as the latent qualities among the members of the English-speaking race will be found to be as striking and surprising to the foreigners as the splendid achievements of the Allies have been.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY PREPARATIONS FOR NEW
BLOW COMPLETE.

LONDON, June 28. A telegram from Rotterdam says that the German preparations for a new blow in the West are complete.

Every available man has left the German barracks and camps for the front. Indications are that the main attack will be in Flanders, with simultaneous attacks at other points on the British Front. It is believed that General Ludendorff intends to make a desperate effort to capture the range of hills westward of Kemmel.

Recent reinforcements include units of specially trained hill-fighting men.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 28. A wireless German official message reports lively British and French activity astride the Somme and great intensity of the enemy's fire astride the Lys, between Bailloul and Bethune and southward of the Aisne.

The message states:—

We shot down 30 aeroplanes.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

HINDENBURG'S SOLUTION.

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REMARKABLE SPEECH IN
REICHSTAG.LUDENDORFF THE RULER
OF GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 28. The Independent Socialist, Herr Haase, in a remarkable speech in Tuesday's debate in the Reichstag, said that Count Hertling spoke at the behest of the conservatives, industrial magnates and militarists who remained victors. Hertling, Kuehlmann and von Payer being only fig leaves to cover the nakedness of militarism. It was General Ludendorff who really ruled Germany. When Kuehlmann said that the Germans did not desire world conquest he apparently had not read the recent speech which referred to the antagonism of Prusso-German and Anglo-Saxon world views.

This reference to the Kaiser's speech evoked a storm of protests.

Herr Haase continued to accuse Germany of culpability for the war and said the Government could not expect to be trusted by its enemies in negotiations. He concluded by describing the horrors of the German occupation, including medieval tortures in the prisons of Riga.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

"SIEGE OF PARIS" CONDITIONS
REPEATED.

AMSTERDAM, June 28. The *Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant* states that in a very large part of Germany food and three-fourths of the dogs are being killed owing to the food scarcity. The majority of poultry has been slaughtered and cows, which are insufficiently fed, if they do not yield a prescribed quantity of milk, are slaughtered. A worse fate has befallen horses and great numbers are starving. Pig-breeding is threatened with utter ruin and only sheep-farming is in a favourable condition.

DESPERATE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

EARLY OVERTHROW OF
BOLSHEVICS EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 27. A telegram from Copenhagen says the latest news from Russia via Helsinki, describes the situation as desperate.

It is generally expected that the Bolsheviks will soon be overthrown and the greatest nervousness prevails in Petrograd. Red Guards are daily and nightly patrolling the streets, firing on the population.

The new Siberian Government has refused to provide grain to Russia as long as Lenin rules and hundreds of persons are starving to death daily.

Thousands of Russians are digging trenches in Russian Karelia from Fargala to the Gulf of Finland for a reason unknown, but there is anxiety in Finland with regard to this.

CHINA, JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

CHINESE GENERALS
STATEMENT.

PARIS, June 28. The Chinese General Chan Lin-shuen, who is on a visit to study armaments, on being interviewed by the *Excelsior* said: "There is complete Chinese-Japanese understanding as regards Siberia. China is concentrating in Manchuria an army ten times stronger than the Bolsheviks."

NO INTERVENTION BY JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, June 27. It is unofficially announced that the Japanese Government has decided to decline the request of the Entente Powers to intervene in Siberia.

This is not regarded by the Officials or the Entente as a serious matter, as the abandonment of the purpose of the Entente or the United States to assist Russian rehabilitation and banish German influence. Japan's refusal of a military expedition is regarded as really strengthening Russia's friends in their designs to support the elements striving to re-establish law and order in Russia.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

MILITARY NEGOTIATIONS
PAUL.

AMSTERDAM, June 27. The *Lokale Nieuws* Correspondent at Kiel says the negotiations between the German and Polish military authorities failed, the latter refusing to work with German troops. Consequently the mobilization of the first Polish corps continues.

BULGARIA DEMANDS WAR OF
GREECE.

AMSTERDAM, June 28. The *Kruis* Zeitung states that Bulgaria is demanding that Austria and Germany declare war on Greece. The newspaper comments that it is a question of expediency.

FURTHER TAXATION IN
AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 27. The acting Premier of the Commonwealth, Mr. Watt, said that heavy direct taxation would be necessary in the near future.

A PROBABLE DENSITIVE
ALLIANCE.

A defensive Alliance between Australia, New Zealand and some of the Pacific Islands is probable after the war.

ALL UNITED STATES TO BE
"DRY."

WASHINGTON, June 28. The Senate Agricultural Committee has agreed on an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill providing for national prohibition.

According to the amendment the manufacture and sale of whisky and wine will be prohibited after June 30, 1918 and beer three months after the President finally approves the Bill.

GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.
TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, June 28. The *Daily Mail* understands that the German Government has decided to close the German Banks in London and has arranged for the Treasury to take over the securities and provide the money. It is understood that the sum required will be under £100,000.

THE POLITICAL TRUCE AT HOME.

BRITISH WORKERS' LEAGUE
MANIFESTO.

LONDON, June 28. A British Workers' League manifesto, referring to the Labour Conference's branch of the political truce, calls on the Labour Ministers to resign and appeal to the electorate.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

WAR CONFERENCE WILL NOT
INTERFERE.

LONDON, June 27. The *Morning Post* understands that the Imperial War Conference is not likely to take action on the suggestion that it should deal with Irish Home Rule.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 27. Lord French, speaking at Belfast, said that voluntary recruiting would be prosecuted under every consideration, but if the numbers required were not obtained and compulsion became necessary, then the numbers would be regulated by the population as elsewhere in the Empire.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

TO DISSOLVE POLITICAL
TRUCE.

LONDON, June 27. The Labour Conference resolved by 1,704,000 votes to 915,000 to dissolve the political truce.

LABOUR MINISTERS WILL NOT
RESIGN.

LONDON, June 27. It is believed at Westminster that the decision of the Labour Conference indicates freedom of action in the consequences rather than a new development in the Commons.

It is unlikely that the Labour Ministers will resign from the Government.

FEDERATION OF UNITED
KINGDOM.

A DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

LONDON, June 27. A Parliamentary deputation waited on Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of a scheme of federation for the United Kingdom.

It is understood that the Premier was friendly and sympathetic but could not encourage the idea that the Government should tackle a grave problem in war-time without clear evidence of a public demand.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LORD CURZON'S VIEWS.

LONDON, June 27. The Lords resumed the debate on Lord Curzon's motion approving the principle of a League of Nations.

Lord Curzon said that a League ought to be established immediately after the war. He pointed out that the League already existed, namely the British Empire and the League of Allied nations numbering 20 to 30 which had resolved to resist German militarism. Also there was the Versailles Council. These Leagues represented two-fifths of the human race, and until Germany was defeated it was impossible to admit her to the League. British and American opinion regarding the principle was ahead of that of the other Allies and therefore they must proceed warily.

The Government were in earnest as regards the necessity of the League and were exploring the matter and would soon exchange ideas with the Allies.

Lord Curzon accepted Lord Bryce's amendment instructing the Government to study the conditions required for the realisation of a League of Nations.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

TWO FATAL CASES.

LONDON, June 28. The Press Bureau announces that two cases of pneumonic plague occurred in East Suffolk.

Both cases were fatal. No further cases are anticipated.

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TREASURY NOTE

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CAN SAVE A CHILD'S LIFE.

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BROKEN CHILDREN.

Feeds, Houses, and Clothes them. When
restored to health, they are returned to Belgium,
for funds do not permit more.

700 CASES ARE DEALT WITH MONTHLY.

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"Working Men's Belgian Fund," 32, Grosvenor
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Act, 1916), earmarked for the "Belgian Orphan
Fund."

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Colombo	10th July

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Colombo	10th July	11th July	12th July	13th July

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GERMAN AGENTS IN
THE EAST.

The Harns correspondent of "the Times"

wrote on May 8:

By invitation I have listened to

lecture by Captain Vermeer, of the Dutch

East Indian Army, on German intrigues

in the Dutch East Indies. The lecturer,

who has been for 18 years in the service

of the Colonial Government, showed how

the Germans have been endeavouring to

extend their influence over the Moham-

medan population of the Dutch East

Indies and to use that influence as a

threat in case of trouble between Holland

and Germany. They have also used the

Dutch East Indies as a starting-point for

intrigues in British India. I summarise

the leading points of his speech:

(1.)—The Germans have succeeded

in getting a large number of their

nationals into the Dutch Colonial Army.

They have six officers out of a total of

1,135; 12 under-officers out of a total of

625 non-commissioned officers out of a

total of 4,449; and also technical employes,

such as photographers, chemists, etc.

The Germans alone exercise this influence

in the Colonial Army as there are no

English, American, or Japanese, and

only one Frenchman in it. Hence, it is a

common saying in civil and military

clubs that in the event of trouble with

Germany the Dutch Indian technical

institutions would "fly into the air."

(2.)—From about 1901 onwards all

barracks in the colonies have been

supplied with a good picture of the

German Emperor and the Sultan of Turkey.

These are now seen in every barracks

room. Sympathy with the German

has been carefully aroused in the

Mohammedan section of the colonial

population. This section is mainly ex-

hibited in the anti-English tone of the

Mohammedan Press and in the desecra-

tions from that force issued. Captain

Vermeer quoted passages from the chief

organ of the Mohammedan League, the

"Debatan Hindia," in support of his

contention. In regard to desecrations,

Captain Vermeer believed that the

Germans were able to exercise influence

owing to the preference in the matter

of pay and pensions given by the

authorities to Christian native soldiers

during the war rose from about 10 per

cent in 1914 to nearly 50 per cent in

1918.

(3.)—Shortly before the outbreak of

the war, and as far as possible after-

wards, Germans from Japan, Hongkong,

Singapore, New Guinea, and elsewhere

fed to the Dutch East Indies where

they are kept going by the German

Consulates and where they are active in

encouraging native unrest, chiefly in

order that the flame may spread to

British India. These "Germans" live

largely in the highland districts of the

district called Praegero. They go on

in fezzes talking to the natives. From

this district is recruited the 15th Bat-

talion, stationed at Semarang. It is

significant that Semarang has been

characterised lately for its distur-

bances. Reports published in the Dutch

Press record, under various dates in

April, the extraordinary reception given

by native soldiers of Semarang to

Sneevliet. The revolutionary agitator

arrived in the town by native soldiers

triumph at a moment when the Resident

of Semarang was unable to leave by

train owing to insults from the natives.

Eighteen months ago the native troops

could not possibly have created a

demonstration of any kind, but for a

year German agents had been at work.

A telegram to the Dutch newspapers on

May 1 says that when the political

authorities were understood to be about

to take action against Sneevliet the

local committee of the Mohammedan

League asked the central committee to

raise a protest all over Java.

(4.)—Semarang was where Dekker,

who founded the Indian National Party

in 1912, came from. He was arrested at

JUGOSLAVIA.

SERBIA'S CLAIMS IN A PEACE
SETTLEMENT.

The great world-war originated in the

secular conflict between the Slav and the

Austro-Hungarian Government, and the

settlement of that controversy must be

a primary condition of any lasting

European peace. We are apt to say

that Alsace-Lorraine was the true

"mar-peace" which made war in-

evitable. But it was in Serbia,

and not in Alsace-Lorraine, that

the war began, and Serbia, and all

that Serbia represents, has a first claim

to consideration in the settlement. The

war has awakened many hopes and

aspirations in subject peoples, but none

more pure and well-justified, and sup-

ported by more disinterested patriots, than

those of the Southern Slavs. Every claim of

justice and sentiment and interest

should incline the Allies to look with

sympathy on the Yugoslav claims, says

Mr. J. Saxon Mills. Dr. Vojack,

perhaps the ablest of the writers and

workers in this cause, presents in his

admirable book "A Dying Empire,"

Bogumil Vojack, George Allen and

Unwin, 4s. 6d. net) a case for Yugoslav

emancipation from the Austrian yoke

which it is impossible to gild. If

self-determination be not merely an

empty phrase that principle applies

literally and precisely to the claims of

the Slovenes, Croatsians and Serbians

who compose the Yugoslav nation.

The perpetual subjection of this race

to a government representing a dominant

minority of the Austro-Hungarian

peoples was never probable or practi-

cable. Can anybody imagine that it has

become more so after the experience of

the present war? Is it possible that

the Yugoslavs, after the torture and

proscription they have endured at the

hands of their present rulers, should be

thrown back after the war on any terms

whatever under that political anachro-

nism known as the Dual Monarchy? At

any rate, Dr. Vojack and his

friends will hear of no such compromise

as a "federalised" Austro-Hungarian

empire.

And what is this Austria-Hungary

which some persons propose to per-

petuate after the war? Dr. Vojack

reminds us that it is no longer just

that it is now little better than an

apparatus of Prussia. The Yugoslavs

had no desire to remain subject to an

independent Austro-Hungarian empire.

They have still less to belong to an

empire which is only a "main-puller"

for the purpose of realising Prussian

ambitions of world-domination. Jos-

slavia offers splendid material for the

building of a strong and free nation-state

just where such an institution is needed

for the counteraction of the Germanic

"Drang nach Osten." Germany knows what

Austria means to her," writes Dr.

Vojack. "The master of Austria is

master also of the road to the East; and

it is a fact of very significant import

that in Austria all German parties,

including the Pan-Germanists, are for

the preservation of Austria. This

little book is not only a piece of

powerful advocacy, it is a literary work

of much charm and distinction, and

ranks high in quality and interest in

the vast literature to which the war

has given birth.

FLEMISH-WALLOON WEDDINGS.

Information from the invaded portion

of Belgium reveals a new and most

ingenious method invented by Belgians

to proclaim their determination to re-

main united, despite the strenuous

efforts of Germany to separate in her

interest the Flemish provinces from the

Walloon (French-speaking) provinces.

It has suddenly become a deliberate

custom for Flemish young men and

women to marry Walloon girls and

vice versa. Such matches were the

exception before the war; they are be-

coming the rule now and amount to a

general demonstration against which

Germany's efforts to produce a divorce

between the two Belgian races is quite

powerless.

BANK

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... 40,000,000

Paid Up Capital ... 22,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. 14,166,666,000

subscribed by the Government of

the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board

General Manager: A. J. F. FROST.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING,

SHANGHAI,

TIENTSIN,

HONGKONG,

SAIGON,

HAIKOW,

YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour

l'Avance et le Développement du

Commerce et de l'Industrie en

France.

In LONDON: London County & West-

minster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: National City & Co.

Correspondents in the chief com-

mercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency

and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUZE DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Buildings,

5, Charter Road,

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

(308)

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.
(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE

KISHIDAR, YOSHINOYARI

HOJO, NAKAMURA, SANO, KANADA,

SHINHEI, KAMİYAMA, RIBAI,

and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and

THE CHINA MAIL

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 1st JULY, 1918.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	DATE
Swatow and Formosa via Keelung	Tuesday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Amoy	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Tuesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Hoibow and Pakhoi	Tuesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.
Hoibow and Haiphong	Tuesday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Wednesday, 3rd, 11.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Seattle	Saturday, 6th, 9.45 A.M. (Registration Letters 10.30 A.M.)
Tientsin	Saturday, 6th, 8.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Wednesday, 10th, 9.45 A.M. (Registration Letters 10.30 A.M.)
Philippine Islands	Friday, 12th, 2.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 29th JUNE, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Hongkong Bank \$582 1/2 b. & 3/4

Chartered Bank \$330 b.

North China Bank \$130 b.

Union Bank \$250 b.

Yong Sang Bank \$135 b.

China Fire Ins. \$320 b.

Hongkong Fire Ins. \$320 b.

Shanghai Fire Ins. \$320 b.

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SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, June 24th.

Alor Gajah (S) 2.75 3.00

Amal Malay (S) 2.35 1.90

Ayer Hitam (S) 13.00 15.00

Ayer Kuning (S) 1.05 1.15

Ayer Molek (S) 1.75 1.85

Ayer Panas (S) 7.25 7.75

Balagowrie (S) 4.50 5.00

Bassett (S) 0.80 0.90

Batu Lintang (S) 11.00 12.00

Batu Negeri (S) 0.45 0.55

Bukit Jelutong (S) 0.65 0.75

Bukit Katil (S) 0.65 0.75

Bukit Kencana (S) 0.65 0.75

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin, Mei Lung Pa 24

Prime Cut 24

Corried, Ham Ngau Yuk 23

Roast, Shiu 24

Breast, Ngau Nam 20

Soup, Tong Yuk 20

Steak, Ngau Yuk Pa 24

Steak Sirloin, Ngau Lan 20

Sausages, Ngau Chung 26

Bullock's Brains, Ngau No per set 10

Tongue, fresh, Ngau Li each 50

Tongue, corned, Ham Ngau Li each 60 cents

Head, Ngau Tui, each 100

Head, Ngau Sam, lb. 13

Hump, Salt, Ngau Kin, 20

Weak, Ngau Keak, each 10

Kidney, Ngau Yiu, (10)

Tail, Ngau Mei, lb. 13

Liver, Ngau Kow, lb. 13

Ripe (undressed), Ngau To lb. 6

Calves' Head and Feet, Ngau Tui, set 1.00

Matian Chop, Young Fat Kwai lb. 26

Leg, Young Fat Kwai, lb. 26

Shank, Young Fat Kwai, lb. 24

Saddle, Young Fat Kwai, lb. 18

Pig's Chindiga, Chu Chong per set 25

Brains, Chu No, per set 22

Feet, Chu Kuek, lb. 15

Fry, Chu Chap, lb. 15

Head, Chu Tau, lb. 20

Heart, Chu Sam, each 10

Kidney, Chu Yiu, each 10

Liver, Chu Kow, lb. 10

Pork Chop, Chu Fat Kwai, lb. 26

Leg, Chu Fat Kwai, lb. 26

Loin, Chu Fat Kwai, lb. 26

Fat of Lard, Chu Yiu, lb. 21

Sheep's Head and Feet, Young Fat Kwai, set 60

Heart, Young Fat Kwai, each 8

Kidney, Young Fat Kwai, each 12

Liver, Young Fat Kwai, lb. 26

Steeking Pig, to order, Chu Tui, lb. 25

Suet, Seal, Shang Ngau Yiu, lb. 20

Mutton, Shang Ngau Yiu, lb. 20

Veal, Ngau Tai Yuk, lb. 20

Sausages, Ngau Tai Cheung, No. 1, lb. 20

Lard, Chu Yiu, lb. 15

Barbel, Ka Yu, lb. 19

Bream, Fin Yu, lb. 20

Canton Fresh Water Fish, Ho Sin Yu, lb. 18

Carp, Li Yu, lb. 16

Catfish, Chik Yu, lb. 12

Goatfish, Mon Yu, lb. 20

Crabs, Hai, lb. 20

Cuttle Fish, Ma Yu, lb. 16

Dab, Shan Houten Yu, lb. 20

Dace, Wong Ma Yu, lb. 10

Dog Fish, Ti To Sha, lb. 10

Eels, Conger, Ho Man, lb. 18

Yellow, Wong Sin, lb. 20

Frog, Hin Kuo, lb. 40

Garnet, Shek Pan, lb. 18

Gudgeon, Pak Kap Yu, lb. 22

Herring, Tai Pak, lb. 18

Halibut, Cheung Kwan Kap, lb. 22

Labrus, Wong Fa Yu, lb. 22

Loach, Wu Yu, lb. 22

Loach, Lung Ha, lb. 22

Mackerel, Chi Yu, lb. 20

Monk Fish, Meng Yu, lb. 20

Mullet, Tai Yu, lb. 18

Parrot Fish, Kai Kung Yu, lb. 14

Pike, Tai Lung, lb. 20

Pike, Tai Lung, lb. 20

Plaice, Pan Yu, lb. 20

Pomfret, Black, Hak Cheung, lb. 26

Pomfret, White, Pak Cheung, lb. 26

Prawns, Ming Ha, lb. 26

Ray, Tai Pa Sha, lb. 10

Rock Fish, Shek Kuo Kung, lb. 13

Roach, Chun Yu, lb. 22

Salmon, Ma Yu, lb. 24

Shark, Sha Yu, lb. 10

Skate, Po Yu, lb. 10

Shrimps, Ha, lb. 26

Snapper, Lap Yu, lb. 22

Sole, Tai Sha Yu, lb. 22

Tench, Wan Yu, lb. 22

Turbot, Tai Ha Yu, lb. 13

Turtles, small, fresh water, Kauk Y, 40

Poultry.

Chicken, Kai Tai, lb. 30

Capon, small, Sin Kai, lb. 28

Upland, Large, Sin Kai, lb. 28

Duck, Ap, lb. 22

Doreen, Pan Kai, lb. 22

Eggs, Hen, Kai Tai (cooking) per doz. 18

Eggs, Hen, Kai Tai (fresh) per doz. 25